BACTERİAL DİSEASE SCREENİNG OF CULTURED HORSE MACKEREL (*TRACHURUS MEDİTERRANEUS*) İN SEA- CAGES İN SOUTHERN BLACK SEA REGİON OF TURKEY

EROL CAPKİN, ERTUGRUL TERZİ, HALİS BORAN, İLHAN ALTİNOK, NADİR BAŞÇİNAR
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Marine Science, Department of Fisheries Technology Engineering, 61530 Surmene, Trabzon, Turkey

PRIKAZ BAKTERIJSKIH BOLESTI MEDITERANSKOG ŠNJURA (*TRACHURUS MEDİTERRANEUS*) GAJENOG U MORSKIM KAVEZIMA U JUŽNOM CRNOMORSKOM REGIONU TURSKE

Apstrakt

Cilj ovog rada je da prikaže bakterijske bolesti šnjura gajenog u morskom ribnjaku u Južnoj crnomorskoj regiji Turske. Bakterijska flora riba ispitivana je jednom mesečno a uzorci su prikupljani od šnjura gajenog u morskim kavezima od novembra 2011 do oktobra 2013. U toku istraživanja nije utvrđeno prisustvo parazita, dok je iz uzoraka iz gajenih riba izolovano nekoliko vrsta Gram-negativnih vrsta bakterija, uključujući *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Chryseobacterium indologenes*, *Vibrio vulnificus*, *Bulkholderia cepacia*, *Photobacterium damselae damselae* i *Vibrio alginolyticus*. Pedeset procenata ili više bakterija bile su otporne na streptomicin, sulfametoksazol, gentamicin, cefalotin i ampicilin. Kao najefikasniji antibiotici pokazali su se florfenikol i hloramfenikol. Najčešće utvrđeni geni rezistencije bili su beta-laktamski (blaTEM-OT3-4) i tetraciklinski (tetB).

Ključne riječi: šnjur, bakterijske bolesti, geni rezistencije na antibiotike, morski kavez

Abstract

This study aimed to screen bacterial disease in cultured horse mackerel in the marine fish farm of the Southern Black Sea Region of Turkey. Fish bacteria were surveyed monthly and collected in November 2011 to October 2013 from cultured horse mackerel in the sea-cages. During the study, no parasite was found while several Gram negative

bacterial species including *Aeromonas hydrophila, Chryseobacterium indologenes, Vibrio vulnificus, Bulkholderia cepacia, Photobacterium damselae damselae* and *Vibrio alginolyticus* were isolated from cultured fish. Fifty percent or more of the bacteria were resistant to streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole, gentamycin, cephalothin, and ampicillin. The most effective antibiotics were florefenicol and chloramphenicol. The most prevalent resistance genes were found to be beta-lactam (blaTEM-OT3-4) and Tetracycline (tetB).

Keywords: Horse mackerel, bacterial disease, antibiotic resistance gene, sea-cage